

Wilson Pronounces Occasion "Day of Dedication, Not of Triumph"

CURTAIN IS DOWN ON MANY CAREERS

Long Familiar Figures Which Congress Will Know No More.

STATESMEN PASS OUT

Many New Faces Will Be Seen as Result of Last Fall's Landslide.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 4.—The passing of the Sixty-second Congress to-day rang down the curtain for the last time on many a political career which for years has had the floor of the Senate or House of Representatives as the theatre of its activities.

Most conspicuous among those who passed within the shadow of the political preferment are two distinguished Illinoisans, "Uncle Shelby" Cullom, and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the former from the Senate, after thirty years of service in that body, and the latter from the House, where he has been a member for thirty-eight years, longer than any man within the history of the government.

Senator Cullom's public service covered a period of nearly sixty years, including, besides thirty years as a Senator, several terms in the House of Representatives, two terms as Governor of Illinois, and many years as a member of the Illinois Legislature, of which body he was also speaker. Mr. Cannon's public service had been entirely in the House of Representatives, to which he was elected when he was thirty-six years of age; he is now seventy-six. Prior to last November "Uncle Joe" had never known defeat but once. That was in 1890, the year of a great Democratic wave not unlike that of 1912, when many a supposedly well anchored Republican bark was swept from its moorings. Two years later, "Uncle Joe" returned to Congress, and has been there ever since, but he must now retire again. He says he thinks it will be for all time, but his friends say that he will be a candidate and be elected two years hence.

From the Senate there also was retired George Peabody Wetmore, of Rhode Island, long the "Mr. Toole" of Nelson W. Aldrich, who was for years known as the "boss of the United States." Wetmore had eighteen years of service, during which his longest speech was in presenting a bill for reference. He had been a regular attendant at the sessions of the Senate and its committees. Six years ago he had a hard fight for reelection, in fact, he had been the Legislature for one year. Now he retires voluntarily.

Foster Goes Out. Senator Robert J. Gamble, of South Dakota, retired after twelve years of service, to be succeeded by a Progressive Republican. He was a candidate for reelection, but was defeated. Murphy J. Foster, of Louisiana, is the only Democrat of long service—twenty years—who leaves the Senate.

He is succeeded by Representative Joseph E. Ransdell, Henry E. Burnham, of New Hampshire, who retires after twelve years. He was not a candidate for reelection, and had been in the House for twelve years. It is probable that he would not have been elected in the New Hampshire Legislature, and the question of his successor is in doubt.

From the House the retirements were more numerous. John Dussell will no longer advocate from the floor of that body the protection of the industries of the North, and will be succeeded by a member for twenty years, and for half that time, when his party was in power, he was a leader. Six years ago the fight against him began. Last year his opponent succeeded in defeating him for renomination in a popular primary.

J. J. Gardner, of New Jersey, after a service of twenty years, can now take himself to the hills of his home town. He has been in the House for twenty years, and has been a member for half that time, when his party was in power, he was a leader. Six years ago the fight against him began. Last year his opponent succeeded in defeating him for renomination in a popular primary.

Samuel W. McCall, one of the most scholarly men in Massachusetts ever sent to Congress (and the State has sent many such), retires after eighteen years. He gave up practical certainty of reelection to the House to become a candidate for the Senate, but was finally defeated by his colleague, Representative Weeks. The retirement of McCall that he is probably the one Republican in the House in recent years whom the Democrats would have resented. He has been a member of the committee on Labor during the Republican regime.

George Edmund Foss, "Handsome George," the Democratic brother of the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, Eugene N. Foss, returned to Chicago after eighteen years in the House, a large part of which he served as the head of the big Cavalry Committee. Backed by a majority of 2,500 generally, Foss apparently thought his position impregnable, and made little effort even to acquaint himself with the changing population of his district. A member of the new Progressive party succeeds him.

"Uncle Cy" Sulloway, the giant of the House, Ollie James, of Kentucky, alone excepted, will retire to the hills of New Hampshire after eighteen years in the House. A character and a type Sulloway has been. Pension legislation was his specialty.

George W. Prince, standpat, who barely pulled through two years ago, succumbed this time and will go back to Illinois at the end of eighteen years. In the House, likewise, E. Stevens Henry, after eighteen years as a member of the House will return to Connecticut. Sulloway, Prince, and Henry are all to be succeeded by Democrats.

Retire Voluntarily. Among those who voluntarily retired and who as Republicans are succeeded by Republicans are Martin B. Olmstead, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Edward B. Vreeland, of New York. The former is probably the best parliamentarian on the Republican side of the House with the exception of Asher Hinds, of Maine, the man who wrote the book which tells all about parliamentary law from the time Noah called a Congress of animals in the ark down to the present time. Vreeland, who was co-author with Senator Aldrich, of the Aldrich-Vreeland currency law, retired because of ill health. Both he and Olmstead began service in the House sixteen years ago.

Inaugural Address of President Woodrow Wilson

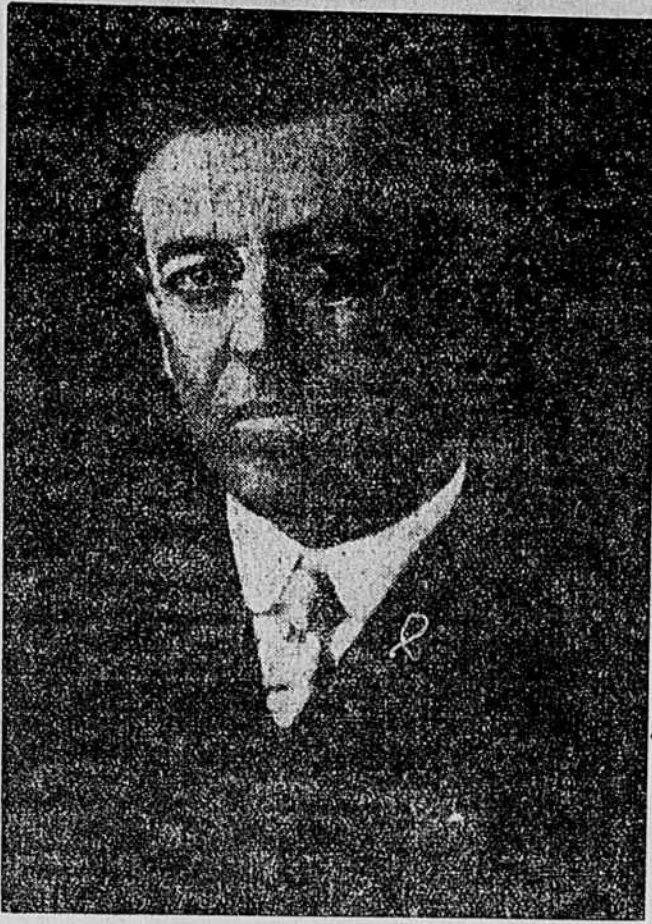
There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the House of Representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The Senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and Vice-President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds to-day. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the



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good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been, "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered, and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to

its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should, either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

NEVER AWAY FROM WATCHFUL GUARDS

New President Always Will Be Under Keen Eyes of Secret Service.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 4.—With the coming of Governor Woodrow Wilson to Washington to become President of the United States, the guardianship of his safety, which has been maintained since the hour of his election, was increased, and secret service men will always be with him to keep away cranks and ward off annoyances generally. Until President McKinley's death in Buffalo, the President of the United States had never been protected by the United States secret service, and in fact, it was not until Cleveland's administration that a President had ever been accompanied by a plain clothes man. When President Taft throughout his administration, probably will be with President Wilson, day and night, ment guarded the executive mansion, no guard was provided for the President in person. Upon his request, President Cleveland was provided with a plain clothes man by the police department, and he was accompanied everywhere by this watchful guard. When Vice-President Roosevelt took the oath of office as President a few minutes after President McKinley expired, he was furnished with two secret service men, among the best the service afforded to guard him day and night. Two men have served President Taft in the same capacity, and will guard President Wilson also, unless other provision is made. They are "Jimmie" Sloan, perhaps the best known of all secret service men, with the exception of Chief Wilkie, now at the head of the customs secret service, and L. C. Wheeler, better known as "Jack" among his friends. "Jimmie" Sloan is the chief of the White House staff. Another member of the White House staff, who joined it during President Taft's administration, is R. L. or "Dick" Jorvis. These three men, two of whom have been with President Taft throughout his administration, probably will be with President Wilson, day and night, while the metropolitan police depart-

GLAD TO RETIRE TO PRIVATE LIFE

Ex-Members of Cabinet Are Hurriedly Leaving Washington.

THEIR PLANS AS TO FUTURE

Golf, Farming, Politics and Business Will Claim Their Attention.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 4.—Ex-President Taft and the majority of his Cabinet left Washington this afternoon to take up the various vocations they have elected to follow after retirement from office.

Mr. Taft's destination was Augusta, Ga., where a suite in a winter resort hotel has been prepared for his party at the expense of the municipality. A long program of entertainment has been arranged for the ex-President, who has fixed upon March 27th as the limit of his stay in the South. On that date Mr. Taft has arranged to leave for New York City, where he will take up his duties as Kent professor of law at Yale University.

Philander Chase Knox, who was the ranking member of the Taft Cabinet, and Secretary of State for four years, has decided upon golf as his immediate future vocation.

"After noon to-day," said the ex-Secretary of State, "I intend to play golf. Only that and nothing more. Politics, both past and present, will be forgotten while I listen to the thud of the driver and the click of the creak."

Mr. Knox, baggage packed and ready for transportation, stated that he had fixed upon Southern California as the ideal climate for the pursuit of the great Scotch game. Mr. Knox intimated that later, after the click of the creak and the thud of the driver have perturbed his soul to such a degree, he would return to the practice of law and possibly re-enter politics, if his party calls.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Frank B. Rowland, after the inauguration to-day, that he will seek a complete rest. Mr. MacVeagh, formerly a wholesale grocer, has turned over the major portion of his business to his son, and does not intend to take an active interest in it in the future.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in the Taft Cabinet, stated that he intended to resume the practice of law in New York City. Mr. Stimson denied a rumor to the effect that he would take an active part in the politics of New York.

"My political experiences in New York," said Mr. Stimson, "were not such that I can take to them as they were. The law will claim me, for a time at least."

Former Attorney-General George Woodward Wickersham announced that he would have a consultation with the New York law firm of Wallender & Strong, with which he has been associated since 1882.

Walter L. Fisher, who held the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior under President Taft, returning to Chicago to resume the practice of law.

Ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel also stated that he would resume the practice of law. He leaves for St. Louis, Mo., where he formerly practiced. Mr. Nagel stated that he was through with politics, for the time being.

George von L. Meyer, ex-Secretary of the Navy, announced that he would return to Boston to resume control of his brokerage business.

Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Frank H. Hitchcock, Massachusetts, was undecided as to his future course in private life. After a brief vacation, however, Mr. Hitchcock regarded it as reasonably certain that he would enter the New York financial field.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, dean of the Taft official family and the last ranking member of that body, announced to-day that he would divide his time between the home of his daughter, Miss Flora Wilson, in Washington, and his farm at Traver, Iowa.

"You can see," said Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, "that I will be mighty glad to get back home. Politics is all right, but on the farm is where I want to be."

Mr. Wilson closed a fifty-year tenure of office to-day. So anxious were many of the members of the Taft Cabinet to hasten their return to private life that they did not even wait to see the completion of the inaugural parade.

Mr. Taft himself was one of the first to leave the city. After the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol, shortly after noon to-day, he rode back to the executive mansion with President Wilson, where the party took luncheon. Shortly after the start of the inaugural parade Mr. Taft boarded a train for Augusta.

NEBRASKANS AT MONTICELLO

Democratic Delegation Stops Off at Charlottesville.

Charlottesville, Va., March 4.—The Nebraska Democratic delegation to the inauguration, including Governor Morehead and staff, reached Monticello at 1:15 yesterday afternoon, almost on schedule. The visitors were met at Main Street Station by Mayor Conway and a committee of the Chamber of Commerce. They entered automobiles and were soon whisked up the mountain to Monticello. The visit to the mansion and the grounds was greatly enjoyed. Returning to the city the delegation was taken to the university and shown through the grounds. The library was also thrown open for inspection. Before the special departed for Washington about 3:30 o'clock, brief addresses were made by Governor Morehead, Mr. Flaherty, a well known Omaha attorney; H. S. Daniel, a former resident of this city; and an Episcopal minister from Omaha. All expressed their appreciation of the courtesies extended the party.

ACCEPTS CALL TO YONKONE

Pastor of Lynchburg Baptist Church Tenders Resignation.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, Va., March 4.—Rev. W. Tupper Winfield, who has been pastor of the Franklin Street Baptist Church upwards of two years, has tendered his resignation in order to accept the pastorate of the Delaware Baptist Church at Yonkone, Md. The resignation which was accepted, is to be effective with the close of this month, and is a longed-for move. Mr. Winfield came to Lynchburg from Harrisonburg, succeeding Rev. Mr. Jacob who left here for a pastorate at Port Norfolk.